



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

August 8, 2001

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Review of Diuron Poisoning Incident Data Chemical:  
#035505

FROM: Ruth H. Allen, Ph.D., M.P.H., Environmental Epidemiologist  
Chemistry and Exposure Branch  
Health Effects Division (7509C)

THROUGH: Francis B. Suhre, Senior Scientist  
Chemistry and Exposure Branch 1  
Health Effects Division (7509C)

TO: Diana Locke, Risk Assessor  
Reregistration Branch 2  
Health Effects Division (7509C)

BACKGROUND

In response to the request that Health Effects Division Epidemiology Group review the incident data on diuron, the following data bases were reviewed for the poisoning incident data on the active ingredient cacodylic acid.

**1) OPP Incident Data System (IDS)** - reports of incidents from various sources, including required Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 6 (a) (2) registrants, other federal and state health and environmental agencies and individual consumers, submitted to OPP since 1992. Reports submitted to the Incident Data System represent anecdotal reports or allegations only, unless otherwise stated. Typically no conclusions can be drawn implicating the pesticide as a cause of any of the reported health effects. Nevertheless, sometimes with enough cases and/or enough documentation risk mitigation measures may be suggested.

**2) American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC)** - as the result of Data-Call-Ins issued in 1993, OPP received Poison Control

Center data covering the years 1985 through 1992 for 28 organophosphate and carbamate chemicals. Most of the national Poison Control Centers (PCCs) participate in a national data collection system, the Toxic Exposure Surveillance System which obtains data from about 70 centers at hospitals and universities. PCCs provide telephone consultation for individuals and health care providers on suspected poisonings, involving drugs, household products, pesticides, etc.

**3) California Department of Food and Agriculture** (replaced by the Department of Pesticide Regulation in 1991) - California has collected uniform data on suspected pesticide poisonings since 1982. Physicians are required, by statute, to report to their local health officer all occurrences of illness suspected of being related to exposure to pesticides. The majority of the incidents involve workers. Information on exposure (worker activity), type of illness (systemic, eye, skin, eye/skin and respiratory), likelihood of a causal relationship, and number of days off work and in the hospital are provided.

**4) National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN)** - NPTN is a toll-free information service supported by OPP. A ranking of the top 200 active ingredients for which telephone calls were received during calendar years 1984-1991, inclusive has been prepared. The total number of calls was tabulated for the categories human incidents, animal incidents, calls for information, and others.

## **DIURON REVIEW**

### **I. Incident Data System(IDS)**

### **II. American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC)**

For the reporting period 1993-1996,

### **III. California Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program**

Case reports are described in investigation by the Worker Health and Safety Branch or the Department of Pesticide Regulations of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

### **IV. National Pesticide Telecommunication Network (NPTN)**

In the 1984-1991 inclusive NPTN ranking of the top 200 active

